gaspi, with the soldier-priest, Andres Urdaneta, as his chief adviser and navigating officer. Legaspi effected permanent settlements in Cebu in 1565, and in Manila in 1571. Thereafter, with but slight resistance, Spanish sovereignty was extended to include all but the Moro portion of the archipelago.

During all these years the soldier and the priest were supreme. Governors-General with vice-regal powers represented the Spanish crown in the Philippines. Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church with scarcely less authority and sometimes with more authority than the Spanish viceroys zealously carried out the missionary plans of Rome. Practically the only restriction on the Governors and other officials was an institution known as the *residencies,* devised by the Spaniards to secure an investigation into the conduct of Philippine officials during their entire term of office.

The Philippines was primarily a Spanish colony. The Spaniard was the ruler, the Filipino the ruled. With the exception of a limited number of minor offices which the Spaniards permitted the Filipinos to fill, the government was administered by Spain for Spain. Only during three short periods, due to governmental upheavals in Spain, was the Philippines allowed nominal representation in the Spanish Cortes. True, there was a ponderous collection of Laws of the Indies designed to protect the natives, but unfortunately they were not enforced, and all laws emanated from Spain.

To the typical Spaniard, the Filipino was an

Indio (Indian). *Indios y mestizos* (Indians and half-bloods), by these two names the Spaniards called and divided the Filipinos. The inclination of the Spanish *mestizos* was to identify themselves with the Spanish officials, and in this they often succeeded.

The legitimate criticism of Spanish colonial policy is practically self-evident and needs little elucidation. The thought was ever of the mother country and of securing the most from